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URBAN DISTRICT OF OTLEY

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# HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

# 1956

JOHN BATTERSBY

M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health (Acting)

H. R. WHITAKER

R.P. Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

## LIST OF COUNCILLORS FOR THE YEAR 1956

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COUNCILLOR S. ROBINSON

*Vice-Chairman :*

COUNCILLOR D. I. WILKINSON

COUNCILLOR A. E. HUGHES

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COUNCILLOR W. T. IMESON

COUNCILLOR J. D. SIMPSON

COUNCILLOR J. H. SWANN

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## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

*Medical Officer of Health :*

JOHN BATTERSBY, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H. (*Acting*)

*Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :*

H. R. WHITAKER, R.P., CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

R. A. FISHER, CERT. S.I.B.

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The appointment of Medical Officer of Health is a part-time one.

## **OTLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

### **ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1956**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present this report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of Otley for the year 1956. The matter was prepared by Dr. Battersby, who acted as your Medical Officer of Health from the retiral of Dr. Proctor on October 31st, 1956, until I assumed duty.

There are no special points to which I wish to draw your attention, as my knowledge of the health conditions in the area is so slight at present, but Dr. Battersby wishes to express his thanks to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. R. Whittaker, and the other officers in the department for their able assistance, and to your Clerk, Mr. H. Halstead, and the other officers of the Council for their co-operation. He also wishes to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support during his association with the Council.

I am your obedient servant,

A. TELFORD BURN.

## SECTION I

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### **Births**

Live births were 144 during 1956 which is a considerable fall from the 174 births in 1955. Illegitimate births numbered 9 which is 4 more than in 1955.

The crude rate is 12.7 but this figure is adjusted to 13.4 per thousand population when the comparability factor is applied. This adjusted rate is low as compared with that of the total Urban Population of the West Riding, the entire West Riding and England and Wales.

#### **Stillbirths**

A lower figure of two this year, than in 1955 when four stillbirths took place, produces a rate of 13.7 per thousand as compared with the rate of 22.5 for 1955.

#### **Deaths**

Deaths totalling 151 occurred among Otley residents. The principal causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulatory system, diseases of the cancer group, apoplexy and respiratory diseases. Four deaths were the results of accidents. The crude death rate is 13.4 per thousand population. Adjustment is made in 1956 for the first time, to account for deaths in residential institutions, usually of aged persons. The comparability factor provides for this adjustment and for the adjustment of age distribution. Application of this factor to the crude rate produced an adjusted death rate of 13.9 per thousand population.

#### **Infant Mortality**

There were fewer infant deaths this year. Of the total of 5 such deaths, 3 took place within four weeks of birth and of these, two were due to prematurity and one to congenital defect. One child under one year died from acute gastro enteritis and the source of infection was not found. The remaining death was due to bronchitis and pneumonia.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

### 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,934
Registrar General's Estimated Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,300
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,339
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	£118,311
Product of a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£435

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<b>Live Births :</b>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	63	72	135
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
						—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	69	75	144
						—	—	—
Crude rate per 1,000 Estimated Population	..					12.7		
Adjusted rate per 1,000 Estimated Population						13.4		
<b>Stillbirths :</b>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
						—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	..	..				13.7		
<b>Deaths :</b>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
						74	77	151
Crude corrected death rate all causes per 1,000 Estimated Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.4
Adjusted death rate all causes per 1,000 Estimated Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.9
Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.18
Death rate from Tuberculosis all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.18
Death rate from Respiratory Diseases excluding Tuberculosis and including Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.68
Death rate from Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.10
Death rate from Heart and Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.60
<b>Infant Mortality :</b>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
						—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
						—	—	—
Death rate of Infants per 1,000 live births	..					34.7		

## CAUSE OF DEATH

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory Tuberculosis .. ..	2	—	2
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .. ..	2	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus ..	7	—	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .. ..	1	5	6
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus .. ..	—	1	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	11	18
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia .. ..	1	—	1
Diabetes .. ..	—	2	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	6	13	19
Coronary Disease—Angina .. ..	11	7	18
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. ..	4	2	6
Other Heart Disease .. ..	7	14	21
Other Circulatory Disease .. ..	2	5	7
Influenza .. ..	1	—	1
Pneumonia .. ..	4	4	8
Bronchitis .. ..	7	3	10
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	—	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa ..	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	2	—	2
Congenital Malformations .. ..	1	2	3
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ..	5	4	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	1	—	1
All Other Accidents .. ..	1	2	3
<b>All Causes .. ..</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>151</b>

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE**

	<i>Otley Urban District</i>	<i>Aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts</i>	<i>West Riding Admini- strative County</i>	<i>Eng- land and Wales</i>
<b>Birth Rate :</b> (Per 1,000 Estimated Population) :				
Crude Corrected Rate ..	12.7	15.8	16.4	15.7
Adjusted Rate .. ..	13.4	16.0	16.5	
<b>Death Rates :</b> (All per 1,000 Estimated Population) :				
All Causes Crude Rate	13.4	12.6	11.8	11.7
All Causes Adjusted Rate	13.9	13.1	12.9	
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other Venereal Diseases) ..	0.09	0.07	0.07	†
T.B. of Respiratory System .. ..	0.18	0.11	0.11	0.11
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	Nil	0.01	0.02	0.01
*Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B. of Respiratory System)	1.68	1.37	1.29	†
Cancer .. ..	3.10	2.05	1.89	2.08
Heart and Circulatory Diseases .. ..	4.60	4.76	4.47	†
Infant Mortality ..	34.7	25.9	27.1	23.8
Maternal Mortality ..	Nil	0.69	0.52	0.56

\*Including Influenza.

†Figures not available.



## SECTION II

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

#### Staff

There have been changes in the office staff during the year arising out of the impending amalgamation of Divisions 5 and 6 and the plan to transfer the Divisional Health Office away from the town. Two experienced clerks left and at the end of the year only one member of the staff had more than three years experience in a Health Department. Replacements were not easy to find because only temporary appointments could be offered.

#### Ambulance Service

No alteration has taken place in this service which has worked smoothly and well so far as the requirements of the Health Department were concerned.

#### Laboratory Services

The same services were available as in former years. All bacteriological specimens are now sent to the Bradford Laboratory.

#### Hospitals and Maternity Homes

Hospital arrangements have been to some extent re-organised. The demand for tuberculosis beds had reduced to the extent that accommodation for a twenty bed geriatric unit became available at the Middleton Hospital early in October. By the end of the year this unit had increased to forty beds and there was a prospect of still further expansion in 1957. This development is a welcome addition to the service for the care of the aged.

## SECTION III

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In 1956 there were 102 notifications of infectious disease, compared with 311 in 1955. The fall is approximately equal to the fall in notifications of measles. Measles is the most potent factor in producing the annual fluctuations in notifications of Infectious Diseases.

#### Measles

As expected, this disease was less prevalent in 1956, after the epidemic of 1955.

#### Whooping Cough

There were more cases of whooping cough than in 1955, 47 as compared with 7. None of the children who developed the disease had been immunised against it.

#### Scarlet Fever

Fewer cases occurred and these were mild and uncomplicated.

#### Puerperal Pyrexia

Of the 11 cases notified only 4 were Otley residents, the remaining 7 being hospital confinement cases resident outside the district. Notifications of puerperal pyrexia must now include particulars of the cause, if this is known. None of the cases notified was due to complications related to childbirth.

#### Poliomyelitis

Although two notifications were received, only one proved to be a true diagnosis. A mild degree of paralysis was observed in the throat and limbs, but rehabilitation was successful.



**Food Poisoning**

Three of the cases notified were found to be caused by Salmonella type organisms. The remaining 7 cases could not be linked with any causal factor.

**Dysentery**

The five cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred in one family, all members being affected. The causative organism soon disappeared, and, fortunately, there was no spread of the disease.

**SECTION IV**  
**TUBERCULOSIS**

Seven cases, only one non-pulmonary, were registered. We have arrived at a point where more cases come to light before reaching an advanced stage, thanks to the Mass Radiography Service, and in consequence, fewer of the cases diagnosed are found to require hospital treatment.

The fact that notifications rise in a particular year does not, necessarily, indicate that the disease is more prevalent.

No cases were transferred to the register from other districts and so, although there were more cases in 1956 than 1955, the total cases on the register at the year end was less than that for the end of 1955.

**OTLEY TUBERCULOSIS**

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number on Register at 1/1/56 .. ..	37	29	4	1
Number notified for first time during 1956	4	2	1	—
Number of cases restored to Register ..	—	—	—	—
Number of cases added to Register other than by notification .. ..	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed from Register ..	6	4	—	1
Number of cases remaining on Register ..	35	27	5	—

**NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING 1956**

**OTLEY**

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-5 .. .. .	—	—	—	—
6-10 .. .. .	—	1	—	—
11-20 .. .. .	—	—	—	—
21-40 .. .. .	2	1	1	—
41-60 .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Over 60 .. .. .	1	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	4	2	1	—

# MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

<i>Infectious Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Year's Totals</i>
Scarlet Fever ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Pneumonia ..	2	14	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Whooping Cough ..	—	2	11	7	1	3	5	2	12	—	2	2	47
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	11
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	2	2	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	10
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Totals ..	4	16	17	11	5	3	9	6	19	4	4	5	102

TABLE SHOWING CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Scarlet Fever		Pneumonia		Whooping Cough		Puerperal Pyrexia		Polio-myelitis		Food Poisoning		Dysentery		Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Measles	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified ..	2	2	10	9	20	27	—	11	1	1	5	5	1	4	1	—	—	3
Final numbers after correction :																		
0—1 ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
1—2 ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—3 ..	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4 ..	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
4—5 ..	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
5—10 ..	2	2	—	—	7	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
10—15 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—35 ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	8	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
35—45 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—65 ..	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 ..	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	2	2	10	9	20	27	—	11	—	1	5	5	1	4	1	—	—	3

# DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION — PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

## CARE OF MOTHERS & YOUNG CHILDREN

### Births to Mothers resident in the Division during the year

					Live	Still	TOTAL
Domiciliary	..	..	..	..	97	1	98
Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	23	—	23
Hospital	..	..	..	..	222	8	230
Maternity Home	..	..	..	..	147	1	148
Total	..	..	..	..	489	10	499

Maternity Home and Hospital confinements took place mainly within the Division but a proportion of these and all the Nursing Home confinements were outside the Division.

### Midwifery

Midwives supervised by the Divisional Medical Officer were present at confinements as follows :-

		As Midwife	As Maternity Nurse	TOTAL
Domiciliary	..	86	9	95
Institutional	..	653	—	653
TOTAL	..	739	9	748

### Medical Aid

Medical aid was sought by Midwives in the Division on 222 occasions. Emergencies due to complications were as follows :-

	Pregnancy	Labour	Lying In	The Child	TOTAL
Institutional ..	6	170	9	8	193
Domiciliary ..	5	13	5	6	29
TOTAL ..	11	183	14	14	222

### Other Notifications under the Midwives Acts

Death of Child	..	..	..	..	..	7
Stillbirth	..	..	..	..	..	6
Substitution of Artificial Feeding	..	..	..	..	..	75
Liability to be a source of infection	..	..	..	..	..	*31
* The conditions reported in these cases were :-						
Puerperal Pyrexia of undefined origin	..	..	..	..	..	17
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	4

## Analgesia in Childbirth

Of the midwives practising in the Division, six domiciliary and five institutional are qualified to administer analgesia.

Each domiciliary midwife is equipped with a gas and air machine and receives issues of pethidine from the Divisional Medical Officer.

During the year cases of domiciliary confinements were given analgesia as follows :-

	Pethidine only	Alone	Gas & Air with Pethidine	Alone	Trilene with Pethidine
Doctor Present..	—	4	1	—	1
Doctor not present	5	28	36	—	—

## Ante-Natal Services

Regular clinics for ante-natal examinations are conducted by the domiciliary midwives. During the year they were utilised as shown.

	Sessions per month	Women seen	New cases	Total attendances
Otley .. ..	8	57	49	486
Ilkley .. ..	4	87	69	786
Burley .. ..	4	38	32	255
All Clinics ..	16	182	150	1527

There were also six attendances by appointment to see the clinic Medical Officer. Apart from the usual clinical services Health Education and relaxation exercises are undertaken.

## Infant Welfare Clinics

Clinic	Session per Month	No. of 1st attenders under 1 yr.	Attenders born—			Total Attenders	Total Attendances
			1956	1955	1954- 1951		
Otley ..	4	126	115	84	74	273	3035
Ilkley ..	4	87	85	74	111	270	2183
Burley ..	4	56	55	46	55	156	1603
Menston	2	27	26	18	38	82	621
Bramhope	2	25	19	29	42	90	646
Pool ..	2	15	12	10	9	31	190
Total ..	18	336	312	261	329	902	8278

## Health Visiting

During the year Health Visitors were present at 651 clinic sessions. Their most important duty, however, is that of domiciliary visiting and the following figures give an account of this work.

### Total Visits by Health Visitors during the Year.

Expectant Mothers	Children under 1 year of age	Children aged 1 and under 2	Children aged 2 but under 5 years	Tuber- culous house- holds	Other Cases	Total No. of families or house-holds visited by Health Visitors	Total No. of ineffective visits made during year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
574	3320	1978	2887	310	3927	2480	1473

### Home Nursing

Only detailed knowledge and close contact could reveal the nature and extent of this important health service. Its value cannot be adequately measured in figures and the following table, is therefore, only offered as a guide.

Total cases attended .. .. . 985  
(including 213 for injections only)

Total visits paid .. .. . 23,638  
(including 6,018 for injections only)

The total visits included 665 for the administration of antibiotics.

	Cases	Visits	
Ilkley ..	138	4284	
Otley ..	290	5134	
Burley ..	153	3853	
Menston ..	59	1442	
Wharfedale ..	126	2507	
Divisional Relief nurse	6	400	Injections only Cases Visits
Division ..	772	17620	213 6018

### Domestic Help

The demands on this service and the available labour supply are constantly changing. Each week the work requires at least some replanning to maintain a smooth running and adequate service. At the year end there were 51 part time home helps in the Division. There was, as already indicated, some variation in this figure over the year and the over-all strength in terms of whole-time workers was 10.8. The authorised strength was 12 for the first three-quarters and 14 for the last quarter.

Type of case	No. of cases	No. of hours
Maternity .. ..	27	1307 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chronic sick, aged .. ..	157	20527 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chronic sick, others .. ..	21	1639 $\frac{1}{4}$
Other cases .. ..	17	1277
Total .. ..	222	24751 $\frac{3}{4}$



## Prevention of Tuberculosis

The state of the tuberculosis register and the number of new notifications are already recorded earlier in this report.

The work done by Mass Radiography and the B.C.G. Vaccination of school children are truly preventive measures, but the effectiveness of these services is, to some extent, regulated by the non-consenting public. Where cases of tuberculosis are known to exist the Health Visitor is again the functionary whose work is all important in tracing, and securing the examination of contacts, reporting to the Medical Officer of Health and the Chest Physician on the patient's environment and ensuring the continuity of out-patient treatment when this is prescribed.

Out-patients are provided with free milk on the Chest Physician's recommendation.

Cases already receiving free milk on 1/1/56	..	18
New cases added during the year	.. ..	14
Grants discontinued	.. .. .	16
Cases receiving free milk on 31/12/56	.. ..	16

## Institutional Treatment

	RESPIRATORY CASES				NON-RESPIRATORY CASES			
	Adult		Child		Adult		Child	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admitted .. ..	11	8	—	1	1	1	1	—
Discharged or died	9	11	—	2	1	1	1	—

## Mass Radiography

Total Examinations		Abnormalities Found				TOTAL
		Tuberculosis		Other		
		Active	Inactive	Conditions		
3050	..	8	.. 10	.. 12	..	30

## B.C.G. Vaccination

Vaccination of Contacts	.. Males	10
	.. Females	11
		—
		21
		—

## B.C.G. Vaccination of 13-year-old school children

There were 343 children in the eligible age group and vaccination was offered to all. Parents of 256 of these children accepted. Only 235 presented themselves for the initial test and of these 152 were found to require protective vaccination. The final number of attenders for vaccination was 144.

## Vaccination and Immunisation

The most notable feature of the work under this heading was the commencement of vaccination against Poliomyelitis. Parents of all children born in the years 1947—1954 were circularised and forms of consent were returned for 1,537 children, approximately 40% of the children in the age group. During the year 183 vaccinations were carried out.

Protective treatment against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Smallpox was as follows :-

Diphtheria primary immunisations	..	..	387
Diphtheria refresher immunisations	..	..	292
Whooping Cough inoculations	..	..	271
Smallpox primary vaccinations	..	..	301
Smallpox re-vaccinations..	..	..	84

### Care of the Aged

Alleviation of health problems and the weight of domestic work are the care of the Home Nursing and Home Help services. These services do not, however, solve the problem of providing an interest for old people in a world so much pleasanter for those capable of work.

People with common problems tend to form themselves into communities and from this the suggestion is naturally evolved for the creation of colonies where old people can live in small and easily worked houses with certain services laid on through a warden resident in a centrally placed dwelling.

Such a plan is under the initial handicap that more than one authority must be consulted before it can be implemented. Physical environment is the concern of the Housing Authority who, in considering the financial angle will look to the Welfare Authority for assistance. The actual organisation should be the responsibility of the Medical Officer under whose supervision the scheme would function. Segregation of the aged would undoubtedly solve many of the administrative aspects of this problem. It must, however, be borne in mind that the best solution of the problem will have full regard for the strong spirit of independence found among older people.

**OTLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**  
**1956**

COUNCIL OFFICES,  
NORTH PARADE,  
OTLEY.  
*September, 1957.*

*To the Chairman and Members of the Otley Urban District Council,*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1956.

The information which follows gives a brief summary of the work in my section and the sanitary conditions obtaining in your district during my ninth year of office.

Every effort has been made to safeguard public health in the area by prompt attention to complaints, nuisance abatement and the control of infectious disease.

The slum clearance scheme formulated in 1955 was given attention during the year and detailed inspections of some of the properties were made.

Eighteen 'housing improvement grant' applications were dealt with and sixteen grants were approved.

The Clean Air Act, 1956 received Royal Assent on the 6th July, 1956, but was not declared operative until the 31st December, 1956.

In September the title of the Sanitary Inspector was changed by Act of Parliament to 'Public Health Inspector.'

The work of the department throughout the year has been varied and interesting and I would here record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindly support and help during 1956. My thanks also to Dr. R. A. W. Proctor, Medical Officer of Health up to his retirement in November, to his temporary successor since November, Dr. J. Battersby, and to the other Officers and Members of the staff for their help throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. WHITAKER.

## HOUSING

### New Houses

No houses were completed during the year by the Otley Urban District Council. 11 houses were provided during the year by private enterprise.

Comparative figures since 1948 are as follows :—

1948	..	100	houses	provided
1949	..	56	„	„
1950	..	24	„	„
1951	..	22	„	„
1952	..	17	„	„
1953	..	43	„	„
1954	..	116	„	„
1955	..	138	„	„
1956	..	11	„	„

### Slum Clearance

Following the preliminary survey of houses for inspection for possible slum clearance, the work of detailed inspection of the premises progressed only slowly due to pressure of other work.

The Council therefore decided to employ Mr. T. E. Davies, M.A.P.H.I.—your ex-Public Health Inspector—to help with inspections. He commenced duties on a part-time basis on the 29th October, 1956 and up to the end of the year had rendered valuable assistance to the department by his work.

The full four year scheme of slum clearance calls for the examination and presentation of 106 premises.

### Repairs

Essential repairs to properties have mostly been carried out by owners on informal notice from this department. In 22 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices for the remedy of housing defects, 3 of which were remedied by this Authority in default of the owners. The cost of these works is recovered from the owners. No court action has been necessary during the year.

Three applications were received during the year for certificates of dis-repair under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Certificates were granted in each case.

### Overcrowding

There is no accurate information available as to the incidence of statutory overcrowding in this area, but the number of suspected cases brought to notice is not unduly high. All suspected cases are investigated. These investigations resulted in one case of overcrowding affecting nine persons being relieved during the year.

Statutory overcrowding as set out in the Housing Act, 1936 is a very distressing state of affairs because in assessing premises for overcrowding, living rooms, sitting rooms, and the like must be counted as sleeping rooms. The points system adopted by this Council sets a standard of overcrowding which is definitely to the advantage of the housing applicant and in cases of 'near' or 'actual' overcrowding it secures for the applicant valuable points in favour of his consideration for the tenancy of a Council house.

## HOUSING STATISTICS 1956

Number of dwelling houses in district .. .. .	4,339
Number of back to back houses included in above .. .. .	168
<b>1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year</b>	
(1) (a) For housing defects .. .. .	619
(b) No. of inspections made for purpose .. .. .	1,268
(2) (a) Houses inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations .. .. .	Nil
(b) No. of inspections made for purpose .. .. .	Nil
(3) (a) No. of houses considered to be so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	Nil
(b) No. of houses not in all respects fit for human habitation .. .. .	611
<b>2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice</b>	
(a) Defective dwellings rendered fit .. .. .	Nil
(b) Dwelling houses in which defects were remedied by informal action .. .. .	597
<b>3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year</b>	
(a) Proceedings under Secs. 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936 .. .. .	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	22
2. (a) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied by owners after service of formal notices .. .. .	14
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	3
(c) Proceedings under Secs. 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
1. No. of representations, etc. made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation .. .. .	Nil
2. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made .. .. .	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Sec. 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—underground rooms closed .. .. .	2
<b>4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding</b>	
(a) No. of dwellings overcrowded at end of year .. .. .	Not known
(b) No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during year .. .. .	1
(c) i. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during year .. .. .	1
ii. No. of persons concerned in such cases .. .. .	9
<b>5. New Houses</b>	
No. of new houses provided during the year by Local Authority :	
Permanent type .. .. .	Nil
Temporary type .. .. .	Nil
By Private Enterprise .. .. .	11
<b>6. Housing Act, 1949</b>	
Any action under Sec. 20 (Grants for Improvements to Housing accommodation) .. .. .	YES
18 applications received	
16 grants approved	



## Improvement Grants

The Housing Act, 1949, as amended by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, enables local authorities to make "improvement grants" to private owners for the provision of dwellings by the conversion of houses or other buildings, or for the improvement of dwellings provided that :—

- (a) an application is made to the local authority and approved by them before the improvement works are started ;
- (b) the local authority are satisfied that the dwellings provided or improved by means of the improvement works will provide satisfactory housing accommodation for a period of not less than 30 years after the completion of the works ; or in a case where such period is less than 30 years, but more than 15 years, if the local authority are satisfied that in all the circumstances it would be expedient to approve the application ;
- (c) all such dwellings conform with certain requirements when the improvement works are completed.
- (d) the applicant owns the freehold of the land, or has a leasehold interest with not less than 30 years unexpired at the date of the application or, if less than 30 years, the period is at least equal to that for which the dwelling will provide satisfactory housing accommodation ;
- (e) the estimated expenses of executing the improvement works or, where more than one dwelling is being provided or improved, the proportion of those expenses attributable to each resulting dwelling is not less than £100. There is no maximum limit to the expenses for grant purposes.

This Council decided during 1954 to consider applications for improvement grants. The work of inspecting the property before, during and on completion of improvement, the pricing, estimating and reporting on improvement proposals has been undertaken by your Public Health Department.

At the close of the year 18 applications had been received and considered and 16 grants were made.

## CAMPING SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

All camping sites and moveable dwellings were visited during the year. Three sites used by gypsy families were found to be unsuitable, and action was necessary in these instances for the removal of the campers.

**Clarion Clubhouse, West Chevin.**—A licensed camping site with provision for a maximum of 50 campers. A complaint received from an occupier of adjacent property about conditions at this camping site and alleging noise nuisance, trading from the site, overcrowding of site and unsightliness of the camping ground resulted in a detailed examination of the conditions by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and your Public Health Inspector. The findings of the Chairman and myself were reported to the Public Health Committee who made certain recommendations for the improvement of camping conditions. At the end of the year negotiations for the desired improvements were still going on with the Clarion Club Committee.

**White House Farm, Chevin Side.**—A licensed camping site with provision for a maximum of 50 campers. At no time during the year has the camp been used to capacity. The site is without an approach road, and is therefore used for hutments only. There were eight hutments on the camp. These are painted green so as to blend with the natural colouring of the Chevin side.

**East Busk Lane—The Orchard.**—One moveable dwelling sited on this land is the subject of individual licence. The licence is granted for a period of not more than 12 months, renewable at the discretion of the Council.

**Chevin Service Station, Leeds Road.**—One moveable dwelling sited on this land is in use as temporary living accommodation for the garage proprietor. The caravan is the subject of an individual camping licence terminable by the Council at their discretion.



**Showfield, Pool Road.**—During the year the showfield ceased to be used as a camping site.

**Bridge End Fair Ground.**—The caravan dwellers using the Bridge End Fair Ground were all provided with chemical closets and made satisfactory arrangements for water supply. Generally the site was left tidy at the termination of the fairs. This type of moveable dwelling is outside the scope of licensing.

## NUISANCES

The investigation of nuisances and visits to check on the abatement of nuisances accounted for a total of 1,716 inspections. Of 750 nuisances found during the year plus 4 outstanding nuisances from 1955, 737 were abated on the 31st December, 1956, thus leaving 17 still to be remedied.

Statutory notices served and outstanding in 22 cases were reduced to 5 outstanding by the end of the year.

In no instance was it necessary to take legal proceedings for the abatement of nuisances.

Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	750
Informal Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	737
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Statutory Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Legal Proceedings	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

Works carried out for the abatement of nuisances listed herewith :—

### Premises, Repairs, Improvements, etc.

Pavings, yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Eaves spouts	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Fallpipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Walls, brickwork, pointing	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Doors and door frames	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Window-frames, cords, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ceilings and Wallplaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Floors	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Waste pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Sinks, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water supply improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ovens, ranges, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Repairs to water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Verminous houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Tents, Vans, Sheds, removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

### Drainage

Drains repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Drains cleansed and stoppages removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	399
Drain tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Gullies renewed or provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Inspection chambers repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Inspection chambers provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cesspools emptied	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Soil pipes and ventilation pipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

### General

Premises cleared of rats or mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Offensive matter removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Accumulation of refuse removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Other nuisances remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wasps nests taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

## **WATER SUPPLY**

The public water supply is derived from March Ghyll Reservoir, Goose-land Spring, Borehole and from Dades Well. Throughout the year this supply has proved satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological and chemical control of the supplies is maintained by routine sampling, bacteriological samples being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield and the chemical samples to Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, (analysts), Bradford. Check is also kept on the pH value of March Ghyll water so as to guard against the possibility of plumbo solvency.

9 Chemical tests of town's water proved satisfactory.

16 Bacteriological tests of town's water proved satisfactory.

6 Bacteriological tests of town's water proved unsatisfactory. These related to Dades Well and treatment of the supply resulted in satisfactory samples being obtained.

The Council's mains supply water to 4,308 houses and 31 houses have private supplies. The reason for the retention of the private water supply is that the premises are either too isolated or at too great a height to be reached by the existing mains supply.

Sampling of 7 private water supplies showed them to be satisfactory.

## **SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE**

On the 24th October, 1956, work commenced on the Newall sewage scheme. The system when completed will deal with sewage from the north of the river.

The total number of closets in the Urban area is 4,748 of which 4,712 are water closets.

30 houses in the area are not served by the Council's sewers because either they are isolated by distance from the sewer or in such a position as to make it impossible to connect them to the sewer.

The premises not connected to sewers are in the main catered for by means of pail closets or are provided with cesspools.

## **CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION**

The work of infectious diseases enquiry and the disinfection of premises after removal of the infectious disease cases to isolation hospital or termination of disease has, throughout the year received prompt attention.

21 visits were made for notifiable disease enquiry and 1 premises (4 rooms) fumigated. Disinfection is carried out by spraying with Formalin and then fumigating with Formaldehyde gas.

In addition 1 premises (4 rooms) were fumigated on request of the occupiers as a precaution against infectious disease.

Eight lots of library books (130 books) were disinfected.

Infectious disease patients from this area are taken for treatment to either :

Seacroft Infectious Diseases Hospital, Leeds ;

Leeds Road Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bradford ;

Morton Banks Isolation Hospital, Keighley ; or

Thistle Hill Hospital, Knaresborough.

## DISINFESTATION

Disinfestation is carried out for the ridding of premises of insect pests, rats and mice.

During the year it has been necessary to deal with the following infestations :

Silverfish ( <i>Lepisma saccharina</i> )	..	..	..	1	infestation
Cockroaches ( <i>Blatta orientalis</i> )	..	..	..	2	infestations
Fleas ( <i>Pulex irritans</i> )	..	..	..	2	"
Wasps ( <i>Vespa Spp</i> )	..	..	..	8	"
Cluster Fly ( <i>Pollenia Rudis</i> )	..	..	..	2	"
House Fly ( <i>Musca Domestica</i> )	..	..	..	3	"
Blow Fly ( <i>Galliphora Vomitoria</i> )	..	..	..	2	"
Rats ( <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> )	..	..	..	59	"
Mice ( <i>Mus musculus</i> )	..	..	..	7	"
				86	

Insect and kindred pests were dealt with by spraying and fumigating with Gammexane preparations. In all cases the treatments were successful.

Rat and mouse infestations were dealt with by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries approved methods of poison baiting and trapping. All infestations found in the area were classified as 'minor,' there being no 'major' or 'reservoir' infestations within the Urban area. All infestations were successfully treated.

The services of rat and mouse destruction are offered to the ratepayers free of charge.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTION

There are no private slaughterhouses in the district. All slaughtering of food animals is carried out at the Council's Public Abattoir, Bondgate.

Each 'tenant' butcher has his own slaughterhouse in which he is responsible for the day to day work, cleaning, lime washing, etc.

Rentals and headage charges are payable by the tenant butchers in accordance with the following :—

					£	s.	d.	
Rent of individual slaughterhouse	..	..	..		5	0	0	p.a.
Rent of individual slaughterhouse (butcher outside								
Otley U.D.)	..	..	..	..	10	0	0	"
Headage charge for cattle	..	..	..	..	0	6	0	each
Headage charge for sheep	..	..	..	..	0	1	6	"
Headage charge for pigs	..	..	..	..	0	4	0	"
Headage charge for calves	..	..	..	..	0	2	6	"

Accommodation slaughter users, that is butchers not having rented slaughterhouses, but who are offered slaughtering facilities at the Council's abattoir do not pay rental, but the headage charges payable are double those due from 'tenant' butchers.

All animals brought to the abattoir are (with very few exceptions) examined by your Meat Inspector before slaughter. After slaughter the carcasses and all organs (without exception) are thoroughly examined and all unsound, diseased or otherwise unfit meat is rejected.

During 1956, the work involved the examination of 6,245 food animals, 245 condemnations, and the rejection of 2 tons 14 cwt. 1 qtr. 12 lbs. of meat.

The following table shows the different species of animals and the number of whole carcasses or parts condemned for tuberculosis and other diseases :—

	<i>Cattle excl. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed .. ..	1,308	47	21	4,738	131	Nil
Number inspected .. ..	1,308	47	21	4,738	131	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci : Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	Nil	1	Nil	3	Nil	Nil
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	109	5	Nil	2	1	Nil
Percentage of the number Inspected and affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci .. ..	8.33	12.76	Nil	0.10	0.76	Nil
Tuberculosis only : Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	76	2	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	5.96	6.38	Nil	Nil	2.29	Nil
Cysticercosis : Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Classification and Weights of Condemned Food							lbs.
Beef and Offals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,848
Mutton and Offals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203
Pork and Offals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Veal and Offals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other Foods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220
							<hr/> 6,308 <hr/>

or 2 tons 16 cwts. 1 qtr. 8 lbs.

During the year a total of 220 lbs. food other than butchers' meat was condemned as unfit for human consumption and was surrendered to the department for disposal. This food was disposed of by burying at the Ings tip.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

All animals slaughtered at the Abattoir are humanely stunned by "Cash Captive Bolt Pistol" prior to slaughter. The Council provide the pistols for use at the Abattoir and during the year two were in regular use and two held in stock. Cartridges (1½ grain for smaller animals and 2 grain for larger animals) for use in the pistols are provided by the Council.

The firearms certificate for the pistols is held by your Meat and Foods Inspector.

All slaughtermen employed at the Abattoir are fully experienced in the use of the gun, and are duly licensed to perform the duty of stunning.

The number of licensed slaughtermen on the register at the end of the year was 33.

There has been no cause for complaint regarding the handling of animals throughout the year.

### MILK SUPPLIES

#### Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, also

#### Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949

The supervision of the distribution of milk is the duty of the Local Authority, and at the close of the year 20 milk distributors were registered within the area.

Twenty-five dealers licenses and fifteen supplementary licences were issued by the Council for the retailing of Milk under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949. Six licences were for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk, 26 for the sale of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk, and 8 for the sale of Sterilised Milk.

No breach of the regulations was met with during the year.

### ICE CREAM

The total registrations of premises for the sale of ice cream under Food and Drugs Act, 1938, at the end of the year was 38.

Every effort has been made to inspect these premises, especially during the summer season and in all 126 visits were made to ice cream premises.

It is pleasing to record that premises were clean and satisfactory in all cases.



## **BAKEHOUSES, FRIED FISH SHOPS, CAFES, etc.**

Inspections have been made of most of the bakehouses, butchers' shops, fried fish shops, cafes and other food premises in the area during the year.

Unfortunately when matters of urgency are to be dealt with routine inspections are the first to lapse so that continuity of contact with food handling staff is interfered with and the real value of routine visits is lost.

The new Food and Drugs Act which came into operation on 1st January, 1956 gave the department the opportunity of drawing attention for the need of hygienic practices in food handling. This was emphasised by the new Food Hygiene regulations, 1955, which became operative on the same date and set down detailed requirements for food handling.

The response of the food handlers in the town to the requirements of the new regulations has shown a real concern on their part to do all they can towards better hygiene in food handling.

## **REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL, AND SALVAGE RECOVERY**

The collection of household refuse proceeded throughout the year without major difficulty. A service varying from 7 to 9 days was maintained (in addition to which shops refuse was collected each Thursday) throughout the year.

No charge is made for the removal of trades refuse from shops, business premises, etc.

Regular supervision of the refuse collection services and disposal points has been maintained throughout the year.

The service comprised the following staff and equipment :—

**Refuse Collection** One Karrier Bantam 7 cu. yards refuse vehicle fitted with salvage trailer with driver and two loaders for No. 1 district east of Kirkgate, south of the river.  
One Karrier Bantam 7 cu. yards refuse vehicle fitted with salvage trailer with driver and two loaders for No. 2 district west of Kirkgate, south of the river.  
One Karrier Bantam 7 cu. yards refuse vehicle fitted with salvage trailer with driver and two loaders for No. 3 district north of the river.

**Refuse Disposal** Two men.

**Salvage Recovery** One man.

A total of 12 men and 3 vehicles.

Wages and conditions of the workmen are in accordance with the National Union of Public Employees trades union rules. The working week is 44 hours and the week is spread over five and a half days in winter and over five days for the rest of the year. Protective clothing provided for the drivers, loaders and tipmen includes waterproof sou'wester, jacket, leggings, wellington boots and leather gloves.

Ings Tip continued to be used for the disposal of refuse. Towards the end of the year complaints were received regarding the state of the tip and the occurrence of tip fires. Investigations were called for by the Committee and reports of these investigations were receiving consideration at the close of the year.

In addition to the disposal of household refuse at Ings Tip, contractors working in the area are allowed to deposit builders and contractors refuse. No charge is made for this service.

The salvaging of waste paper, metals, rags, carpet and string continued throughout the year.

During the year the market in salvaged paper depreciated.



All our salvaged paper was disposed of under contract to Messrs. J. Shaw and Sons, Bradford, who have on all occasions given the Council good service.

Under the terms of contract with Messrs. Shaw's the Council received current market prices for waste paper throughout the year.

Messrs. Holmes, of Leeds, collect all our scrap ferrous metals and pay current market prices. The market improved during the year

The income from salvage during the year 1956 was £932 12s 3d. made up as follows :—

			<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	..	..	..	91	3	2	0	748	15 4
Light scrap metal (ferrous)	..	..	..	32	5	1	0	53	9 1
Heavy scrap metal (ferrous)	..	..	..	24	2	0	0	105	8 4
Scrap metal (non ferrous)	..	..	..	—	3	0	3	24	3 0
Miscellaneous sales	..	..	..	—	—	—	—		16 6
				147	13	3	3	932	12 3

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The unattended public conveniences in the town are cleaned at least twice per day, including Saturday and Sunday.

Once again wilful damage by the public has been experienced in the matter of breaking coin boxes, fittings, etc. at the public conveniences.

Newmarket Conveniences, hours of attendance when all facilities offered (including wash service) are available are as follows :—

1st May to 30th Sept. inclusive			1st Oct. to 30th April inclusive		
Monday	10.00 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.		Monday	1.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.	
Tuesday	10.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.		Tuesday	3.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	
Wednesday	10.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.		Wednesday	3.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	
Thursday	10.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.		Thursday	4.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	
Friday	10.00 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.		Friday	1.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	
Saturday	9.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.		Saturday	1.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	
Sunday	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.		Sunday	1.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	

## DEALERS IN OLD METAL

### (Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907—Sec. 86)

This section of the above enactment requires all persons carrying on business as dealers in old metals to be registered by the Local Authority and to keep records of metals bought and sold.

An officer of the Local Authority or any other person duly authorised in writing shall at all reasonable times have access to the premises and may inspect books required to be kept, relating to the business of dealer in old metal. In this respect the Council appointed your Public Health Inspector as registration and inspecting officer, and a number of Police Officers as persons duly authorised for the purposes of the Act.

Eight persons are registered as Dealers in Old Metal.

## FACTORIES

The number of factories within the Urban District is 87, of which 78 are factories with mechanical power and nine without mechanical power.

In factories without mechanical power the Local Authority is responsible for the inspection and supervision of cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature,

ventilation, drainage of floors, sanitary conveniences, and means of escape in case of fire as defined in the Factories Act, 1937.

In factories with mechanical power the Local Authority is responsible only for the inspection and supervision of sanitary conveniences and means of escape in case of fire. Other matters in power factories are the concern of H.M. Factories Inspectors.

Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health :—

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
1. Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are enforced by Local Authorities	9	21
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	78	119
Total .. .. .	87	136

#### Cases in which defects were found.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>		
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>
Want of cleanliness .. ..	4	4	1
Unreasonable temperature ..	2	2	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	1	1	—
Sanitary conveniences unsuitable or defective ..	8	8	2
Total .. ..	15	15	3

40 persons were employed on outwork, 2 of whom were employed in the making of wearing apparel, 35 in carding and packeting of buttons and miscellaneous goods, and 3 in textile work.

#### PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Thirty-eight premises were licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year.

Petroleum spirit for the purposes of the Act is defined as a product of petroleum or mixture containing petroleum which, tested in the manner prescribed by or under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928 gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 73 degrees Fahrenheit. Carbide of Calcium and Cellulose mixtures are included in the definition of petroleum.

The whole of the licences issued allow for the storage of :—

28,800 gallons of petrol  
470 gallons of cellulose solution  
168 pounds of calcium carbide.

No breach of the Act was met with during the several visits of inspection made to these licensed premises.

### SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 174 visits were made to retail shops under the Above Act. 13 defects were found (of which 12 were remedied at the close of the year) as shown :—

Defective water closets repaired	..	..	..	..	7
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	2
Means of maintaining suitable temperature provided	..	..	..	..	3

### WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951

Section 120 of the above Act with respect to Hairdressers and Barbers requires registration by the Local Authority of :—

- (1) Any person who carries on the business of a hairdresser or barber, and
- (2) Any premises used for the purpose of carrying on the business of a hairdresser or barber.

On the 1st February, 1953, byelaws came into operation in the district for the purpose of securing :—

- (a) the cleanliness of the premises, instruments, towels, materials and equipment, and
- (b) the cleanliness of persons employed and their clothing.

Routine inspections were made throughout the year of the 8 registered premises.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Under the Pet Animals Act, 1951 no persons may keep a pet shop on or after the 1st April, 1952 except under the authority of a licence granted by the Local Authority, who may grant the licence subject to compliance with such conditions for the comfort, health, safety and welfare of animals kept as may be specified.

Only one licence was granted during the year. This related to a shop in Kirkgate Arcade. No breach of the Act was met during the year.

### HACKNEY CARRIAGES

Three Hackney Carriage licences were granted during the year and eight Hackney Carriage Driver's licences were issued.

All vehicles are first inspected by the West Riding Constabulary for mechanical soundness and licences are withheld until a certificate of suitability is received.

Drivers must satisfy the West Riding Constabulary as to their driving capability and a certificate of suitability must be received by this Authority before a licence is granted.

There are no byelaws in force in the District for the control of Hackney Carriages, nor is there a specified taxi rank within the area. The Council prescribe the fares to be charged and the method of arriving at the charge.

## SCALE OF CHARGES FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES

(Taxi-Cabs)

	<i>Vehicle licensed to carry 1—4 passengers</i>	<i>Vehicle licensed to carry 5—7 passengers</i>
For each mile    ..    ..    ..	1s. 9d.	2s. 3d.
For any journey under one mile a fixed charge of    ..    ..	2s. 6d. (This charge does over one	2s. 6d. not apply to journeys mile)
Standing time (per hour)    ..	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
12 midnight to 6.0 a.m.    ..	<b>Double the Charges authorised above.</b>	

No complaints were received during the year.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Twenty-seven smoke observations were taken during the year as a result of which eight cautions were issued.

In the Urban Area no byelaws exist for the determination of smoke nuisances, consequently, in order to gain some standard the Council declared by resolution "the emission of black smoke from a chimney of any building other than a private house for more than two minutes in any period of thirty minutes, shall until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be a smoke nuisance."

The Clean Air Act, 1956 received Royal Assent on the 6th July, 1956 but was not declared operative (and then not in full) until 31st December, 1956.

Its official title (though short, has behind it a considerable amount of work for the Public Health Inspector) announces "an Act to make provision for abating the pollution of the air."

Various sections deal with dark smoke, smoke from furnaces ; grit and dust from furnaces ; smoke control areas ; smoke nuisances ; special cases (such as colliery spoil banks, railway engines and vessels) ; the setting up of a clean air council and the imposition of penalties for offences. The Act is complicated and will need much memoranda along with regulations and orders to make it fully operative. It is therefore, with interest that the working of the new act will be followed.

A soot deposit gauge for the measurement of atmospheric pollution is stationed in the Nursery Gardens, Westgate, and thanks are due to the proprietors for permitting the use of this land for the purpose of siting the gauge. Throughout the year there was no interference with the apparatus. The site is representative of the ' industrial ' part of the town, but even so the pollution figures compare favourably with other townships.

The gauge collecting bottle is changed monthly and the contents of the bottle analysed by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, Bradford.

Sulphur pollution measurement is achieved by exposing a prepared surface of lead peroxide to the atmosphere for one month. Analysis of the prepared surface after exposure determines the amount of sulphur deposited per day on the prepared surface. This apparatus is also sited at the Nursery Gardens, Westgate.

Smoke and suspended matter in the atmosphere is measured by the volumetric method in which a volume of atmosphere is filtered and measured and the filter stain compared with a prepared shade card. This apparatus is set up in the Council Offices, North Parade. The filter paper is changed every 24 hours.

The records from the atmospheric pollution apparatus are listed herewith :

### Soot Deposit

<i>Month</i>				<i>Tons per square mile</i>		
				<i>Total Insoluble</i>	<i>Total Soluble</i>	<i>Total Solids</i>
January	..	..	5.02	6.36	10.79	17.15
February	..	..	1.57	14.60	7.51	22.11
March	..	..	0.92	5.45	4.26	9.71
April	..	..	2.70	8.00	12.92	20.92
May	..	..	0.86	4.54	3.00	7.54
June	..	..	2.16	6.39	12.58	18.97
July	..	..	4.70	4.12	12.16	16.28
August	..	..	5.13	10.55	6.78	17.33
September	..	..	4.80	6.39	22.39	28.78
October	..	..	1.13	0.70	3.39	4.09
November	..	..	0.54	3.39	3.35	6.74
December	..	..	3.13	7.69	22.70	30.39

### Sulphur

<i>Month</i>								<i>Weight of SO<sub>3</sub> collected in mg/100 sq. cm/day</i>
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.26
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.01
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.08
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.83
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.03
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.44
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.18
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.43
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.51
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.77
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.94
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.76

### Smoke and suspended matter

Concentration in milligrams per cubic meter

Daily values for the month

<i>Month</i>					<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Average</i>
January	..	..	..	..	.057	.258	.145
February	..	..	..	..	.085	.516	.190
March	..	..	..	..	No result	No result	No result
April	..	..	..	..	No result	No result	No result
May	..	..	..	..	.019	.085	.053
June	..	..	..	..	.037	.119	.076
July	..	..	..	..	.038	.152	.071
August	..	..	..	..	.009	.138	.082
September	..	..	..	..	.058	.335	.135
October	..	..	..	..	.056	.236	.120
November	..	..	..	..	.041	.381	.158
December	..	..	..	..	.059	.531	.190



## AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance hut at Wharfemeadows continued to be maintained by the Council.

During the holiday season and at weekends during the summer, members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade attend the hut to render first aid to casualties on Wharfemeadows Park. The service is well used and much valuable work has been done by the ambulance workers.

Six first aid boxes are maintained by the Council at the following points in the district :—

Bradford Road	..	Opposite Duncan Avenue
Manor Square	..	On wall of Royal White Horse Hotel
Bridge End	..	On end wall of Bridge Avenue
Maypole Square	..	Wall of cottage, top of Garnett Street
Pool Road	..	On park wall opposite Cemetery
Leeds Road	..	End of Pearson's Buildings

These are inspected regularly and replenishments made as necessary.

## MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

The Mortuary at Pool Road was not used during 1956.

The Mortuary is cleansed regularly as a routine procedure, and is attended daily when in use and thoroughly cleansed after use.

The Otley General Hospital Mortuary is used for all post mortem cases occurring in the district for which the Local Authority would normally be responsible.

The Council provide labour for laying out the bodies and a fee of £1 10s. 0d. is paid to the Hospital authorities for each case received.

During 1956, 19 cases have been dealt with at the Hospital Mortuary.

Pool Road Mortuary is retained in service for the reception of non post mortem cases, or emergency accommodation under special circumstances.









